loc. 03A

A/GP

#2½
U.S.1
2-22-90

CGNE-62-1

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of	
Comai et al.	Examiner: Unassigned
Serial No. 07/431,429	Art Unit: Unassigned
Filed: November 3, 1989	
For: FIGWORT PLANT PROMOTER AND USES	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Pursuant to their duty of good faith and candor as set forth in 37 CFR 1.56(a), the applicants have provided the undersigned with the references cited on attached PTO Form 1449, copies of which are enclosed for the convenience of the Examiner.

Wu et al. (1988), "Comparative Analysis of Caulimovirus Promoters in Protoplasts", Phytopathology Meetings, 78:#38, reports comparison of figwort mosaic virus (FMV) 19S promoter activity, FMV 35S promoter activity and cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S promoter activity, using the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT) gene as a reporter, in tobacco protoplasts.

Nagy et al. (1985), "Properties of Expression of the 35S Promoter from CaMV in Transgenic Tobacco Plants", Biotechnology in Plant Science, 227-235, reports the use of the 35S promoter to initiate transcription of the CAT gene in transgenic tobacco and petunia.

Odell et al. (1985), "Identification of DNA sequences required for the activity of the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter", Nature, 313:810-812, reports identification of particular DNA sequences required for CaMV 35S promoter activity.

Gardner et al. (1981), "The complete nucleotide sequence of an infectious clone of cauliflower mosaic virus by M13mp7 shotgun sequencing", Nucleic Acids Research 9:2871-2881, reports complete nucleotide sequence of cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV).

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 12/8/89

By: Elizabeth Lassen
Elizabeth Lassen
Reg. No. 31,845

CALGENE, INC.
1920 Fifth Street
Davis, CA 95616
(916) 753-6313

Enclosures: 1. Form PTO-1449
2. Copies of references cited on Form PTO-1449

Richins et al. (1987), "Sequence of figwort mosaic virus DNA (caulimovirus group)", Nucleic Acids Research 15:8451-8466, reports the nucleic acid sequence of figwort mosaic virus (FMV) DNA. FMV DNA sequence is compared to the DNA sequence of cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) and the DNA sequence of carnation etched ring virus (CERV).

Shepherd et al. (1987), "Figwort mosaic virus: properties of the virus and its adaptation to a new host", Phytopathology 77:1668-1673, reports properties and characterization of figwort mosaic virus (FMV) and physical nature of FMV nucleic acid; compares properties of FMV nucleic acid and CaMV nucleic acid.

Fang et al. (1989), "Multiple *cis* Regulatory Elements for Maximal Expression of the Cauliflower Mosaic Virus 35S Promoter in Transgenic Plants", The Plant Cell 1:141-150, reports activities of 3 functional *cis* regulatory regions of the CaMV 35S promoter in transgenic tobacco.

Odell et al. (1988), "Properties of an isolated transcription stimulating sequence derived from the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter", Plant Molecular Biology 10:263-272, reports the use of a 338 base pair region, isolated from the CaMV 35S promoter, to enhance transcription from the nopaline synthase (NOS) promoter.

Ow et al. (1987), "Functional regions of the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S RNA promoter determined by use of the firefly luciferase gene as a reporter of promoter activity", Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 84:4870-4874, reports varying functions of three elements found within the CaMV 35S promoter.